

The Miner.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1877.

Official Paper of Yavapai County.

C. W. Crane, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, is sole agent for the Arizona Miner in that city. He is authorized to collect money for this establishment, take orders for advertising and attend to any other business devolving upon him as the representative of the Publisher.

CHANGE IN THIRTEEN YEARS.

Thirteen years ago, to-day, the writer of this first placed foot upon the soil within the limits of the corporation of Prescott, and where now stand some of the finest residences and business houses of our village, then waved the stately pine in beauty and grandeur; and where now is being erected the magnificent and costly County buildings we passed our first evening by the fire of a huge pine, that had grown and lived its time out and finally lowered its once towering form to earth, and there we spread our first cot and passed the first night in the town we had adopted for our future home for all time to come. Prescott, at that time, contained but few houses; the population probably numbered two hundred, all told. Still, every person felt as though they had found the Golden Age, and were busy trying to gather in the fruit. Small parties could be found selecting lots upon which to build, others getting out timber, and others about the mines, all busy in the same way, while some were busy at this or that, and the camp presented a healthy appearance; and from that time until the present, "onward" has been the motto.

The commencement of Prescott's history was during the dark and bloody days of the Apache's cruel deeds, and none other save the heroic American frontiersman could have maintained themselves against the onslaught and incursions of the red demons who infested every mountain trail and canyon from the extreme northern boundary line of the Territory to the settlements of Sonora on the South, and from the Rio Grande on the East to the civilized districts of California on the West. However, during the long years that the Indians made incursions upon the pioneers, who had sacrificed the comforts of civilization, parted from relatives and dear ones in a fond hope to reclaim the Nation's wealth from a barbarous foe, our town has continued to grow slowly and surely, until now we can boast of the largest and finest town east of the City of the Angels, in California, until some of the older cities are reached bordering on the Missouri. Our population has continued to gather in, of the best material, and from a handful, as it were, we now have over three thousand souls, and it would be a safe assertion to say that not twenty-five idle persons can be found within the corporate limits of our flourishing mountain village. Three new mills are in the process of erection, and the old ones are being improved, and the surplus of lumber remains at the yards of the mills; quartz-mills are up, and the busy stamps are doing their bidding to the power of steam, others are in the course of erection and soon will be reducing the ores from the vast and unmined masses of the earth, with a fine-slow-house added to the village; a library building, a school, and city hall, have been added during the last year; cottages dot the town for a mile around, and hardly a week passes but what additions are being made of a permanent and worthy nature; a new factory, where is manufactured every kind of building material, rests in the southern portion of the village, while, on the west, a foundry has just been completed; large mercantile houses surround the plaza; saloons and restaurants are not lacking, and, in fact, it would be difficult to enumerate an industry that we have not at hand. Looking over the scene that surrounds us on every side are settled with hardy farmers, where can be found some of the fairest sons and daughters. Herds of innumerable numbers now graze upon the hill-sides, and in the valleys, unmolested by the former terror of the white man—the pet of the cowboy and the cowboy's pany no longer reign supreme. Crook, with his gallant followers, opened the road to progress and civilization, and the way of the future, where we cannot see, seems to be bright. Our mines are yielding largely of the precious metals, although works on the silver chains that bind our hills and mountains together are yet in their infancy, still, the benefits are great, and when once these massive bodies shall be wrenched from their dormant state and shown out to the view of the outside world, means will be inaugurated whereby the yields will be doubled many fold. However, during these long years that our town and Territory have been progressing, many of our friends have bought what we now possess, with that which is dearer than gold and silver—their lives. Mothers have lost sons in the noble undertaking of settling up the wilds of Arizona for others who come at a later day. All that was once mortal of those dear and near, now lie in our hallowed yards, or sleep in their lonely cot where the treacherous hand of the Apache cut them down without warning or the chance of defense.

Progress is the very thought and action of the American pioneer. Settlements spring up in the most remote corners and desolate portions of American territory, and soon follow the lightning line, and it in turn is soon followed by the iron horse. Already from the West the shrill whistle is heard as the iron monster passes the chasm of the Colorado, now spanned by the iron rail, and we predict that the day is not far distant when the land will be visited upon by similar improvements, while on the northern boundary of Arizona rests a jealous eye watching and waiting the time to push the iron-spoked rail through our Territory to find a terminus at the sea-shore, on Mexican soil.

SENATOR MORTON'S PRIVATE LIFE.

The following is an extract from a letter written Nov. 30th, 1877, by Senator Morton to John H. Lozier, Esq. It confirms what many of the Senator's friends know to be true of him, namely, that his private life was that of a Christian and that the insinuations of his enemies in this respect could have had no foundation: "I was educated by pious grand-parents to a professed belief in Christianity, and taught to reverence holy things, and though I may not in many things have led a Christian life, yet I have never fallen into disbelief, nor have I been the immoral man some would have the world believe. The Christian gentleman is the noblest and loveliest character on earth, for whom I entertain the highest respect and love. I recognize the hand of God in all affairs of men, and believe there is a Divine economy which regulates the lives and conduct of nations."

Mr. Lozier, who was intimate with the Senator, says that once when a campaign paper accused him of drunkenness he said: "I will give any man one hundred dollars who will state over his own signature that he ever saw me under the influence of liquor, or two hundred if he ever saw me cross the threshold of a saloon."

MILITARY.—The following orders have just been issued from Department Headquarters: Second Lieutenant W. H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the general court-martial in session at Camp Apache, A. T.

Major J. H. Nelson, Postmaster, is assigned to duty at Yuma City, Arizona.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE LIBRARY.

Last evening the free reading room of the Prescott Library Association was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many had to go away for want of standing room. The occasion was a free entertainment given by members of the Association, consisting of reading, music and a debate.

T. J. Drum, Esq., opened the exercises by reading a selection from Othello which was well delivered, and received with applause.

Next followed a duet, with organ accompaniment, by Mrs. F. W. Blake and Miss Ida Stevens, entitled "Convent Bells," splendidly rendered, and well appreciated.

John Lloyd then appeared, and in his infinitely funny style, sang "Lord Lovell" to the infinite amusement of the audience, old and young.

Mrs. F. G. Parker, accompanied by Miss Ida Stevens on the organ, sang the "Grand Old Ocean" with charming effect, and established the right to be regarded as a very superior singer. Prescott realizes the fact that in Mrs. Parker society has acquired a jewel.

The debate was next announced, and the Secretary read the question, as follows: "Resolved, That it is good policy for the United States to acquire more Territory."

Messrs. C. B. Rush and E. S. Seed argued for the affirmative, and Messrs. A. J. Bruner and F. O. Joyner for the negative.

Of the oratorical and argumentative abilities of these young men, we have already had occasion to speak, and it is enough to say that each fully sustained the good reputation he had already acquired, and it was thought, even improved on their former efforts.

A sort of returning board was appointed to decide upon the merits of the argument, consisting of five persons, who gave the preference to the affirmative. It was understood that they stood three to two, and had been 15 would no doubt have voted so.

It was a hard question to decide, each side argued so well, and we doubt it Judge French or Tweed would have come to a conclusion so readily.

MONEY MISSING.

Since the death of Capt. John W. Owen, Treasurer of Maricopa County, which occurred on the 4th inst. his bondsmen have been searching, and endeavoring by all means, to ascertain where he kept the money belonging to the County Treasury, but up to the 12th inst. no money, either individual or public, had been found, except two dollars which were in his pocket at the time of his death. It is now believed he was robbed during his sickness.

Capt. Owen, although a most excellent man, never performed the duties of his office rather loosely, as he had made no report nor remittance to the Territorial Treasurer, either for the quarter ending June 30th or Sept. 30th, and upon being remonstrated with on the 29th of September, he refused to do so, and was ordered to the Territorial Treasurer's office, on warrant No. 173, was needed immediately in that county. The Territorial Treasurer answered at once, authorizing him to pay said School warrant out of moneys in his hands belonging to the General Fund of the Territory, and deduct from his remittance, which he was directed to make at once by registered package by mail, accompanied by his reports for June and September. In answer to this request he wrote and sent the following letter:

Phoenix, Oct. 11th, 1877.
T. J. Butler, Esq.—will send funds for the last of the month, and prepared at this time. I will have the Territorial School money by that time to take out the amount of warrant 173.

Yours truly,
J. W. OWEN, Treas.

From the foregoing facts, it would seem that Capt. Owen did not have the money on hand, and it may be that he had loaned it to some one, who, now that he is dead, is unwilling to acknowledge it. We publish these facts, in order that his bondsmen may understand, as nearly as possible, just how matters stand, and not adopt the robbery theory, too hastily, until it is quite certain that the money is not in the hands of some of his friends. If he had had the Territorial money on hand when the demands were made, it seems reasonable that he would have sent it, and if he did not have it, where was it?

THE HAND CLEANED OUT.

Gov. Hoyt, last evening received a telegram from C. E. Cooley, Deputy U. S. Marshal at Camp Apache, informing him of the hanging of two desperadoes on the Little Colorado. Cooley went with a detachment of soldiers to Springville, and arrested Wm. Snider alias Bill Cavanaugh, and E. M. Overton, and as their offense was a Territorial one, he turned them over to Wm. Milligan, Deputy Sheriff, to bring to Prescott, to jail.

After Cooley had left Springville, with the soldiers, a mob arose, and took the prisoners from Milligan, and in the language of the telegram, disposed of them according to justice, by which we presume means that they hung them. District Attorney, Paul Wolker, received a similar telegram.

This disposes of the entire gang of outlaws that have infested that county for several months, maintaining a reign of terror over the people. Some time ago, two were killed in a fight among themselves; afterwards, another, known as "Pete," killed two citizens who were attempting to arrest him, and was himself killed in a house where he had taken refuge, the pursuing party being obliged to remove a portion of the roof in attempting to arrest him. He was shot and killed from the top of the house.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—Col. Henry R. Mizner, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, at Headquarters, this morning awarded the following contracts:

To Marcus Katz, Flour, at Camp Lowell, at \$5 per cwt.
To Chas. Lesinsky—Flour at Camp Thomas, \$6.55; at Camp Grant, \$6.10; at Camp Bowie, \$5.75 per cwt.
To Hugo Richards—Flour at Camp McDowell, \$4.37 per cwt.

To Louis Hummel—Flour, at Whipple, \$5.47; Camp Verde, \$6.88; Whipple, \$6.88 per cwt. Beans, at Camp Apache, \$7 per cwt.

To Miles L. Wood—Beef and mutton, on the block, at Camp Thomas, \$13.81 per cwt. To John Moore—Beef and mutton, on the block, at Camp Lowell, \$12.50 per cwt. To Samuel J. Lyons—Beef, on the block, at Camp Bowie, \$10 per cwt.

To C. T. Rogers & Co.—Beef and mutton, on the block, at Whipple, \$10 per cwt.

NEW PATENTS.—Through Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco, we receive the following list of U. S. patents granted to the Pacific Coast inventors, viz:

Ezra M. Hamilton, Los Angeles, Cal., mold for making pipe from mortar; J. J. Newsome, S. F., lazy backs for vehicle seats; David Pomeroy, S. F., machine for making barrel heads; Henry Sutter, Baker City, Oregon, breech-loading fire-arms; Hermann J. Wenzel, S. F., transmitting time movement to distant dials; Chas. W. Watson, S. F., berry boxes; (trade mark); E. J. Rasmussen & Co., Gold Run, Cal., brush for road.

MINING IN ARIZONA.

Reports from the various mining camps that dot the Territory on every side from the center to the outer lines, are of a character which goes far to show that a great proportion of the metallic wealth of the United States exists within the borders of Arizona. From Pima county we hear of the rich strikes being made in the Oro Blanco district located, some sixty miles south of Tucson, on the border of Mexico, and adjacent to the celebrated Cerro Gordo or Heintzelman mines, and on the same range of mountains that extend far into Mexican Territory, in which exists the renowned Pinal de Pinal mine, one of the richest of great worth. Machinery has been put up in the Oro Blanco district, and the yield is already quite satisfactory.

In Pinal are situated many of the most valuable and noted mines in the Territory, the "King," owned by Col. Barney, probably being the richest, which is now paying a dividend of fifty thousand dollars per month to its owner. The Globe District, partly in Pinal and partly in Maricopa counties, ranks high among mining men and capitalists, and much has been done there in the way of developing the banks of wealth, deposited within the sacred walls of many lodes.

The Hundred Cave Creek mines are not in a dormant state by any means, but are turning out large quantities of high grade material, a portion of which has recently been shipped to San Francisco for treatment.

Yavapai, the more central portion of all the great and primarily wealthy of the Territory is doing its part nobly in the shape of developing mines, and erecting substantial and costly quartz mills, wherever the precious ores may be transmuted from their crude state into bright and glittering bars.

It is safe to place the yield of the Territory at three hundred thousand dollars monthly, after the completion of the numerous mills now under construction, which will not exceed sixty days from the present time.

In Mojave the outlook is bright, and the yield, monthly, aggregates nearly \$200,000, and this, also, will be swelled to about \$300,000 per month, soon as the new stamp mill, now under construction for the Cracker Company, shall be completed.

In Yuma county, judging from reports contained in the Sentinel, the mining outlook is excellent, and the yield of bullion, placer gold, copper and lead, shows well with that of her sister counties.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

As some of our readers, undoubtedly, have never visited the Capitol of the United States, where originate the important laws that regulate the course of each and every citizen within the boundaries of Uncle Sam's domain, we have thought that a few items in reference to its size, cost, etc., might be of interest.

The Capitol fronts the East, and stands on a plateau ninety feet above the level of the Potomac. The southeast corner stone of the original building was laid on the 18th of September, 1793, by President Washington, aided by the Freemasons of Maryland. It was constructed of sandstone, painted white, from an island in Aquia (Water) Creek, Va., under the direction of Stephen H. Hallett and others. The north wing was built in 1800, and the south wing in 1810.

On the 24th of August, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by British incendiaries, but was immediately rebuilt. In 1818 the centre portion was commenced, and was finally completed in 1827. Its cost, including the grading of the grounds, alterations and repairs, up to 1827, was \$2,437,844.10. The corner stone to the extension was laid on the 4th of July, 1854, by President Fillmore.—Daniel Webster officiating as orator of the day. The work was completed in November, 1867. The material used for the extensions is white marble, from the quarries of the Blue Mountains, and the columns from the extensive quarries of that material in Maryland. The dome of the original building was of wood, but has been removed and replaced by the present stupendous structure of cast iron, which was completed in 1865, and consumed \$999,200 pounds of iron in its construction.

The dome is three hundred and fifty-two feet high, and is covered with lead. The length of the building is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and the greatest depth, three hundred and twenty-four feet. The area covered by the entire building is three hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and twelve square feet. The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, modeled by Crawford, which is nineteen feet six inches high, and which weighs 14,985 pounds. The height of the base above the base line of the East front is two hundred and thirty-seven feet eleven inches. The Senate Chamber is one hundred and twelve feet in length, by eighty-two wide. The building is the finest on the American Continent, and is followed in magnificence by the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, which have cost that Government about nine millions of dollars.

BUCKBOARDS.—We would state for the benefit of the proprietors of the C. and A. Stage Company, that our citizens, and especially those who do more or less travelling, are anything but satisfied with the change about to be made whereby the old time buckboards are to be brought into use, and the new ones, which are so much more comfortable, are to be discarded. Prescott receives and sends out more mail matter than all the Territory combined, and it seems to us that this letting down shows badly, and is not exactly the thing just now when all are interested in trying to get this service established on the Pacific coast.

At Dos Palmas, where the contractors have been receiving and delivering our mails, the travel has been a general thing considerable, and we hope that the owners of the line will take a more liberal view of the situation and keep the stages on the route to the Pacific coast, and make the place a necessary of a daily mail and shall continue to do so, as we are satisfied that necessity demands it.

Colonel Keven is the fortunate possessor of a quartz gold mining claim in the mountains north of here, and not far off, which is said to be very rich and valuable, the mine was originally discovered by Capt. Henniger, and the exact location is for the present, kept a secret.

The above, from the Los Angeles Republican recalls the recollection of one of Arizona's pioneers, Capt. Henniger. The story of the Henniger mine is an old one, Henniger's wife, who was a native of the desert, told him that her father had learned from his father, that there was a mine with an old shaft on it, but as the shaft was filled up, it was hard to find and was hunted for years.

INTEREST PAID.—The Territorial Treasurer to-day redeemed 92 coupons, calling for \$25 each, and amounting, in the aggregate, to \$2,300, belonging to Sutor & Co., bankers of San Francisco, and being the interest due to date on the bonds of the Territory, issued for the erection of the Territorial Prison, at Yuma.

The moneys received for the quarter, ending Dec. 30th, will be applicable to the redemption of Territorial warrants, whereas, the receipts of last quarter were entirely eaten up by these ravenous bonds.

ARIZONA.

The following notice on Arizona, we clip from the Mining and Engineering Journal, an excellent paper published in New York City and Denver, Colorado:

"Our mining summary this week is rather full of Arizona mining intelligence; and certainly that distant Territory merits more than a passing notice. As the American prospector moves southward toward the fabulous precious metal deposits of Mexico, the reports he sends back are liable to be considered somewhat more roseate than circumstances would warrant; yet much of what has been said and written of that border-land would be warranted by a calm examination of its resources. Stripped of the glamour which distance, inaccessibility, and ignorance always throw over a new land, and considered without regard to the great mines known to exist so short a distance from the border, the true wonderland of Northern Mexico, Arizona unquestionably can boast of mines equal to those in any other part of the West. The belt of deposits which has made Nevada so contented. There is no greater lack of water than in the central and southern parts of that latter Territory, as water is more scarce here, neither heat nor cold will drive away the worker or the capitalist."

White and Allen, mill builders, have been doing a regular land-office business out here this season. They put up the Signal mill, one of the finest on the coast; they are putting up the new 30-stamp mill of that Cracker Company; they had a \$45,000 contract on Townsend & Co.'s new mill, near Globe, and now they are going to put up a 10-stamp mill for the Tip-top Company, for \$32,000. This kind of business does a country more good than Army Convoys. Every one of our quartz-mills is a small army, and every one of our mills is a small army.

Reports from Fort Clark, say Lieut. Bullis with a small party of scouts crossed the Rio Grande near the mouth of Pecos, was attacked by 50 Indians, and obliged to retreat, lost not stated. Col. Young has left with 300 cavalry to reinforce him.

Havana, Nov. 13.—On the 31st of October 400 insurgents surprised 300 Spanish regulars while at breakfast, and killed 30 and wounded 33. The insurgents were finally repulsed.

Participation of Servians in the war is said to have been decided on.

Oman Pasha's losses are two to three hundred dollars for the Russian army fire, he is said to be busy building fortifications, and evidently intends to hold out as long as possible.

It is said he has six weeks provisions.

The Montenegrins are steadily advancing and have captured a fort at Autewan, with guns, prisoners, etc.

Paris, Nov. 13.—President McMahon declares that he cannot accept the resignation of the Ministers, and begs them to remain at their posts.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Loss by the burning of the bonded warehouse yesterday, about \$100,000, building and contents. Insured for \$100,000.

Washington, Nov. 14.—In the Senate, Ingalls reported back the bill, with amendments, enabling Indians to become citizens, placed on the calendar.

Conover introduced a bill allowing soldiers additional homesteads in Southern States, referred.

Maxcy called up the resolution in reference to defense along the Rio Grande, and spoke at length.

The Senate Finance Committee is so divided on the silver question that it will probably go over to the regular session.

A resolution will be called up by Fernando Wood, today or tomorrow, to adjourn the Extra session, at 4 p. m., on the 22nd inst.

Townsend offered a resolution to enquire into the fact of the arrest of Robert Smith, a member of Congress from North Carolina.

Deering, of Iowa, offered a resolution to postpone resumption of gold until after the 1st of January, for a special issue of gold for all debts, public and private.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Herald's Washington Silver bill, providing for the resumption of gold, shall be redeemed in gold; also, restricting silver to \$25 or \$50 as legal tender.

Omaha, Nov. 14.—Two of the Nez Perce Chiefs, Charley and John, arrived here to-day, en route to prison at Leavenworth, under military guard.

To-Day's Dispatches.

Washington, Nov. 15.—In the Senate, the Finance Committee will report amendments to the silver bill, providing for the resumption of gold, shall be redeemed in gold; also, restricting silver to \$25 or \$50 as legal tender.

A number of Republican Senators had an interview with the President last night, viz: Edmunds, Hamlin, Howe, Cameron, Kirkwood and Christiancy. They spoke plainly on the appointments of Democrats to office, and discussed the Southern policy. It resulted in no compromise nor concessions.

Secretary Sherman says that Arthur and Cornell, Collector and Naval officer at New York, were removed because they had been connected with the old political system of corruption.

Dawes presented a remonstrance of 45 National banks of Boston, against the remonstration of silver.

Mills introduced a bill to appoint a Commissioner of Agriculture as a Cabinet officer. Sargent reported, without amendment, a bill to pay deficiency in Navy, and for other purposes.

The Senate finally passed the Army appropriation bill, with amendments as reported by the Appropriation Committee, and also, one providing that the Army shall not be recruited beyond 25,000 men, instead of 30,000, as adopted by the House.

In the House it was agreed that about \$100,000 for the Paris Exposition shall be appropriated.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Field, Leiter & Co.'s great retail establishment was burned last night. The loss approximates a million and three-quarters. Two firemen were killed, and several injured. Eight hundred and fifty people are thrown out of employment.

Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 15.—General Escobedo has been indicted in the U. S. Circuit Court for getting up a military expedition in Texas to invade Mexico in the interest of Ledro.

Rumor says Col. Villanar crossed the Rio Grande, 30 miles above here, into Mexico with 100 men, to-day, to oppose Diaz's Government.

Omaha, Nov. 15.—An earthquake visited Omaha 25 minutes to 10 o'clock to-day, and was generally felt over the State.

PRESCOTT.

M. H. MOONEY, MERCHANT TAILOR. A few doors above Lewis Street. Garley Street, Prescott, A. T.

Dress Suits, Business Suits, Etc. Made to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A CHOICE STOCK OF French, English and Scotch Goods. Constantly on hand, which he is prepared to make up in the latest style. Just in.

CAMPBELL & PARKER, CARPENTERS & JOINERS. 107 SASH DOORS AND BLINDS. Made to Order on Shortest Notice. CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORK.

Architectural Drawings, Working Plans and Specifications. Southeast Corner of the Plaza—Northwest Corner of Cortes and Goodwin streets.

BONES & SPENCER, At the old stand, on Montezuma street, two doors above Garley. Dealers in CIGARS, TOBACCO, CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS and FINE GROCERIES. We respectfully invite the attention of the public to our large and varied stock, and guarantee to GIVE the fullest satisfaction to all purchasers. We have on hand a full assortment of the celebrated "Globe" and "Cigarette" Cigar, and also "Pineapple" and "Chester" Cigars, Pouches and "Tobacco" Boxes, etc., with a smiling face, and every one who gives us a call, we assure them for further supplies.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us, knowing that our GOODS will bear inspection and comparison with any in the market.

JAS. E. BONES, CHAS. L. SPENCER. Prescott, March 21, 1877.

W. J. HOWARD, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER. First-class Watches, Fine Watches and Fine Jewelry, Etc.

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Best Livery horses and elegant vehicles at all times and at reasonable rates. Horses hired or bought and sold. Hay and Grain always on hand.

Prescott, Aug. 2, 1877.

CAPITAL ART GALLERY, CORTEZ ST., NORTH OF COURT HOUSE, PRESCOTT, A. T.

Carte de Visites, Imperial, Victorias and Sals. A specialty. All work executed in first-class style. A fine assortment of Stereoscopic Views of Arizona Scenery.

Always on hand, comprising scenes of Prescott and vicinity, Camp Apache, Verde and McDowell, Verde Valley, Montezuma's Well, Stoneman's Lake, Matual Mountain, Tomba Raton, Aztec Ruins, Indian Camp Views, etc. E. J. Vines of Boston, Quincy, Clinton, Mass. Machinery, etc., made to order on short notice.

D. F. MITCHELL.

READY PAY STORE, South Montezuma Street, OPPOSITE DAN HATZ'S HOTEL. Is Check Full of NEW GOODS.